FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About

OUR LAST BATTLE.

Their Old Campaigns.

Address of Col. Lee on the Anniversary of

the Fight at Bentonville. The 18th anniversary of the battle of Bentonville, N. C., was celebrated on March 19, at Monticello, Ill., by the survivors living at that place. Articles were read and addresses delivered by Comrade Saint, 19th Ind. battery; E. T. Lee, 41st Ill.; Dr. J. W. Coleman, Surgeon 13th lowa; W. E. Smith, 94th Ohio; A. H. Wildman, Battery L 2d IN. L. A. This was the last battle tought by the armies of Gens, Sherman and Johnston. The following address was delivered by R. 7. Lee:

Gen. Shermen's triumphant army had marched from Atlanta to the sea, and was on command of Gen. U. S. Grant, Commander-in-Chief. Sherman's army had passed through North Carolins to meet the commands of Gen. Schofield, from Wilmington, and Gen, Terry, from New Berne. When it reached Favetteville. N. C., there was a short halt ordered, and a boat came up the Cape Fear River to bring supplies and to communicate with Gen. Sherman, who sent the Secretary of War a dispatch, saving : "Wheeler's and Wade Hampton's cavalry have been in my front through the Carolinas, but

have kept at a respectful distance." There was one more move to make, and if this should be a successful one the war must close. If Gen. Sherman's army, consisting of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, commanded by Gen. O. O. Howard, and the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps, commanded by Gen. H. W. Slocum, was permitted to form a junction with Gens. Schofield and Terry, at Goldsboro, there would be at least 100,000 men with the Army of the Potomac, under Grant and Meade, and there was no power in the Confederacy to meet such an army and contend against it.

To keep the Union Generals from uniting their armies was the object of Gens. Lee and was restored to command and Gen. lieauregard was sent up from Charleston to take command of all the available forces that could be concentrated in North Carolina; to stop the army under Gen. Sherman from making the sible, to whip it in detail before the arrival of the other corps.

The corps to which we belonged (the Seventeenth) formed a part of the right wing, and was some 20 miles from the left wing, which was moving towards Averysboro from Favetteville, where Kilpstrick's cavalry and Jackson's found a force under Gan. Harden and drove them back, capturing a battery and some 200

hear the roar of the guns of Carlin's Divisions and the other divisions of the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps, as they were fiercely assaulted by the combined forces of Joseph E. Johnston, Hardee, Bragg, and Beauregard. We realized that the eventful hour had come, and that if we succeeded in our last grand move on the | beaten them. chess-board of war we must fight for it. We had unbounded faith in the ability and bravery of the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps to hold the enemy in check until we of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps could arrive, but as night approached the roar of the goos on the left told us plainly that a desperate struggle was going on, and we knew that the critical hour had come and was at hand and when we of the right wing must take a part,

We stopped long enough to cat our suppers, when word was received that the left wing had been attacked by a force of 35,000 under Johnston, Beauvegard and Hardee, and that a desperate battle had been fought with our troops holding the field. We received orders to move immediately in light marching order, leaving the wagon-trains and baggage, to be on hand early on the morning of the 20th of March, to attack the enemy's left. We marched all night, wading swamps and streams, some of them up to our waists, and by daylight were ready to strike the enemy's left, which we did, and drove them steadily all day back to the Neuse River into their works. Here we met Gens, Schofield and Terry coming up from Goldsbore, and siege was immediately begun, the troops closing up on the Confederate works. The skirmish-lines would charge right up to the Confederate works, so determined were

On the next day Gen. Joe Mower obtained permission to charge the works on the right. He sent his First Brigade in and they captured the first line of works and a battery of artillery, but in sending the other troops forward they missed the First Brigade, and for want of proper support they were driven back with a loss of 250 in killed and wounded. We engaged the enemy to the left of Gen. Mower and charged them on their line, losing a number of men, among them our commanding officer, Lieut, William H. Palmer, who was wounded and had his leg taken off.

There was a short cossation in the firing after Gen. Mower's defeat. It had been raining most of the time and light earthworks had front. When night came the skirmish-lines renewed the fight, which was kept up until about four o'clock a. m., when there was no response from the Confederates, and as soon as day began to dawn we crawled out of our pits and made our way over to the Confederate works, but they were deserted. The enemy had retreated during the night, and fell back

This ended our last battle of the war. The army went out to Goldsboro and went into camp, where we received our mail from home and received some clothing and supplies of which we were in great need after our march through the Carolinas, wading swamps, through Bentonville and Nense River will always be memorable as being the places where one of the last struggles of the war occurred and Sherman, Slocum and Howard, met the enemies of the Union under Johnston, Beauregard, Hardee and Hampton and defeated them, thus securing the junction of the armies of the East and West and putting an end to the war that threatened the destruction of our Union.

SPANISH FORT.

Col. Lyon Objects at Leaving Out the Sizteenth Corps.

ur issue of Feb. 23 the History of the Thirteeuth Corps is concluded, and in reading it I find that no mention is made of the presence of any other troops at the capture of Spanish Fort, April 8, 1865; besides, the facts are not correctly given as to the position in line, or part actually performed by said Corps in that siege.

I take it that the utmost accuracy is desired in these Corps Histories, or else I would not correct even this grave error of omission, and recent files of your paper (our paper) contain several communications as to the regiments of the Sixteenth Corps which first entered the works in the final victorious assault.

The First and Third Divisions of this Corps. commanded by Gens. McArthur and Carr, respectively, formed the right of the besieging force, Carr's Division's right resting on Mipette Bay, McArthur's next to the left, and to

his left the Thirteenth Corps. The Sixteenth Corps, reorganized, com-manded by Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith, had been massed on Dauphin Island, and emharking on steamers moved up Fish River to some mills, where, landing, it took up its line of march for Spanish Fort. But previous to reaching it, the Second Division, commanded by Gen. K. Garrard, was detached, and in connection with Steele's troops, etc., invested Fort Blakeley. On the 8th of April the assault on Spanish Fort was inaugurated by the advance and lodgment of the 8th lows in the works of the rebel left. as correctly stated by Col. Andrew Geddes in a recent letter to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. The next day the two corps, with some exceptional regiments, meved to Biakeley and supported the assault thereon. Yours, in F., C.

Colonel and A. I. G., San Francisco, Cal. [Will say to Col. Lyon that if he follows up the Corps Histories, which will be published from time to time, be will find a full account -EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

HOW SCOUTS WORKED. Serg't Knight Tells How They Went About Getting Information.

(Continued from last week.) N my last letter I stated that Hancock's Second Corps got several miles in the had a sharp brush with the rebels.

The next day, or perhaps two days afterward, we found ourselves on the River Po. | TIONAL TRIBUNE. Just how we got there, or the day of the month, I have entirely forgotten. A party of scouts started out on the right, and after going about four or five miles we came to Tiusley's Mills. The water was not running over the dam; on the contrary, the planking of the dam was bare and dry for at least four feet. The house and mill were surrounded by shrubbery and trees so thickly that at a short distance it was almost impossible to see the buildings. The enemy seemed to be in force on the opposite side of the stream. We were about a mile be-

Tinsley's barn, which stood about 75 vards from the so-called river, and about 50 yards higher up the stream, offered a shelter for our its way to join the Esstern army under the horses of which we availed ourselves. Two or three of us dismounted and went into the barn South Carolina, and was moving through from which we could see their works and pickets on the opposite side. We had not been there | slightest difficulty. but a few minutes when a young lady made her appearance in the barn. It was amusing to hear her talk. I think she was about 17 years of age and pretty. She pretended to stand in great fear of the Yankees, and at the same time had placed herself in their power to prevent them from stealing. She naively informed us that was what she came to the barn for, and commenced walking around to Prison. see what she could save from our rapacious grasp. She at last selected a pair of cushions from a double-seated carriage and prepared to depart. Just before she opened the door I said to her: "Miss, I wish you to understand that von have deceived no one as to what you came

here for. You were not afraid of being insulted. You knew perfectly well you were as safe with us as you would have been across the who would move up to Richmond and unite river among the 'chivalry.' You have gratuitonsly insulted us for no earthly reason except to find out how many men we have in this party. This is why you have been walking up and down across the floor at the back | that he was of good family. of the barn. You know there are not many of us. Go and tell your friends to come over on Johnston, and for this purpose Gen, Johnston | the dam and we will give them all they want." She was scared then sure enough, and left.

Soon after her leaving, we heard the clatter of horses' hoofs coming over the dam, but not many of them. A row of shrubbery extended from the house in a diagonal direction nearly junction with Schofield and Terry, and, if pos- to the barn. The two of us in the barn were on the watch, closely. In a short time I discovered a cavalryman, dismounted, stealing

Soon after, we heard horses recrossing on the and Ward's Divisions, of the Twentieth Corps. party going on up the river towards Corbin's farm.

prisoners, with a loss of 500 in killed and into at least twice their number of rebel in- no attempt was ever made to take him away boro, and on the 19th of March, 1865, we could there was a "coffee cooler" among the lot, is one of the most faithful laborers on the deep; the army in Flanders could not have the institution.

One man in particular, with a very handsome head of auburn hair, called a Confederate regiment of cavalry who were in plain sight on | displeasure. the other side of Corbin's Bridge, everything but gentlemen and soldiers for not coming across the bridge and recapturing them. He shook his fist at them, and cursed until he appeared to realize how useless his rage was. when he suddenly cooled down and began looking at his captors. In a moment he exclaimed: "Well, if I have got to be a prisoner I know of no body of men on God's earth I would sooner be a prisoner of, than of you all." He had recognized Cline, Piew, and Cole.

before in the Gettysburg campaign. Several of the boys who were with the Headquarters scouts the year before were prisoners | dertook in his life. at this time themselves, or away wounded-A. B. Carney, in the latter category; Hogan, Swisher, and others, in Andersonville; Ebe-

He had been captured by our party the year

nezer McGee, dead. The man, who did this swearing, was a Captain in a Mississippi regiment, and had nothing to wear, except what he had on. He was not turned over as a prisoner of war until we made up a very fair outfit of underclothing, blankets, etc., for him. Before he left us be said: "Boys, God bless you; I know you think you are right; we think the same. When this cruel war is over I want you all to come to

Mississippi and see me." I am sorry to have forgotten his name and more pleased to see than he.

Col. George H. Sharpe, Deputy Provost-Marshal-General, told me the next day to take a man with me, go out and watch as long as I Brighton, N. Y. could see what was going on in that vicinity. The next morning, with a good field-glass, two of us went out and took our position on a hill, down stream from Tinsiev's Mill about 150 yards. There was a capital view of Corbin's Bridge and the other side of the stream, until yen came as far down as Tinsley's Mill; then the woods were so dense that little could be seen. We discovered that a large barn on a been thrown up to protect the troops in the hill beyond Corbin's Bridge was used a hospital. I think the man with me was James Hatton, but am not quite sure. At all events, whoever he was, I asked him to go up the tree we were sitting under and take a look through the glass from there. I held his horse while he went up. When he was up so that his feet were about six feet higher than my head the angry hiss of a minie-hall, that passed about half way between my bead and his feet, warned him

to come down. The first day out there was bare of incident. and our report that night was a meager one. Next day we went again and took our positions. the same as the day before. We had not been there long before a young and bright negro simost impassable roads and sandy quagmires. | came and told us that his young Missis, Miss Laura Tinsley, had told a friend of hers, that if the two Yankees who were on the hill the day before should come again the next day, they where galiant troops, commanded by Gens. would not go back, as she had been to the woods in our rear and had found there were

no Yankees in them. She was going to see or had seen the rebel cavalry, and was going to have six men go up a ravine to the woods and come in our rear, and either capture or kill us. She had just as hef the man with the straw hat should be killed as not. The negro showed us a place they would have to pass before they could get into the to the Adjutant-General of the State at St.

About 10 o'clock a. m. we saw one man for a few seconds as he crossed the place pointed out, and at short intervals thereafter, one man at a time dedged across the open space, until five or six of them had gone into the ravine. We gave them time enough to get about onethird of the way from the mill to the woods in our rear and then galloped our horses to the ravine and caught them where they could not get up to the side to us. A few pistol-shots sent them whirling back toward the mill, and Miss Laura Tinsley's scheme had failed. We staid until nearly sundown, and then returned to Headquarters with another meager

Col. Sharpe told me that be might want me to go out again the next day. Before starting the next morning my boy Henry said to me: Why can't I take these niggers and go out foraging." We had as many as 50 or 60 colored men who had come to us, who were used as guides in the neighborhood where they beonged. Seldom one was found who was of any use over five miles from his home. As we were on short commons, nothing but bardtack, pork ad coffee, I said to him: "All right, go ahead, but be very careful and do nothing that will get you into the tender mercies of Gen. Patick, and don't run any risk of being captured. and get back before dark if possible."-Jupson KNIGHT, Postoffice Department, Washington,

Cholera Expected to Come,

It is certainly not very encouraging to state that the majority of the physicians in the East are of the belief that cholers will make ordered to Harper's Ferry, where it was atand L -J. J. LYON, formerly Lieutenant- its appearance in this country as soon as hot tached to Gen. Banks's command. In October, weather sets in. Indeed, many go so far as to 1862, Cos. L. M. N. O and P were transferred to state that the seed germs of the dread disease the 147th Pa. The regiment was afterwards have already secured a firm hold, and only transferred to the Western army, being at await for more favorable circumstances before Lookout and the bloody Atlanta campaign. of the part taken by the gallant Sixteenth breaking out. If cholera does come it will The total number of killed and wounded was Corps under A. J. Smith, at the stage and cause financial distress all over the country, | 551, the heaviest loss being at Antietam, where capture of Spanish Fort, Blakeley, and Mobile. and the loss to the World's Fair would be in- 61 men were killed, wounded, and missing,calculable.

BILLY BARLOW. One of the First Confederate Prisoners Cap-

tured in the War. HE Staten Island Alms-House contains a most unique character in the person

of "Billy Barlow," who was one of the first, if not the first, Confederate prisrear of Lec's army at Milford, where we oner captured during the Southern rebellion. The story of " Billy's" life is a queer one, and may be of interest to the readers of THE NA-From what the writer could ascertain, Billy" hailed from Kentucky. One evening

in the early part of May, 1861, a small detachment of Kentucky infantry, clad in clean gray uniforms, appeared on the western bank of the Potomac River. They were closely watched by a detachment of New York men, on the opposite side. The officer in command of the Confederates, a Lieutenant, was not yet "out of his teens," and was inexperienced in the management of men, especially when the strictest discipline was absolutely necessary. The result was that the young officer and

his men entered into an animated quarrel and gave no attention to military necessities. While the quarrel was progressing the New Yorkers crossed the river in a boat. By the time they reached the shore the Lieutenant and and looked through the cracks of the doors, all but three of his men had departed, and those left behind were captured without the

The prisoners were a genuine curiosity. Our boys scrutinized them from head to foot, and wondered what to do with them. They were taken to brigade headquarters, and the news of the capture at once forwarded to President Lincoln. Then they were conveyed to Washington and placed in the old city lock-up, and subsequently transferred to the Old Capitol

Shortly after the commencement of hostilities. Fort Wadsworth, on Staten Island (or Fort Tompkins, as it was called), was purchased by the Federal Government from the State of New York, and at once became a military and a political prison. A few days after the first battle of Bull Run the first instalment of Confederate prisoners arrived. Among them were the three Kentuckians who were captured on the bank of the Potomac in May, and "Billy Barlow" was one of the number. He was then about 18 years of age, and possessed fine qualities as an athlete. There were indications

"Billy's" captivity worried him, and the in active life the military prison afforded added to his discomfort. Finally his mind became affected, and the combination of ill-temper and great strength made him a dangerous and disagreeable companion. Numberless were the assaults be committed, and one day he succeeded in escaping from the post. The law has frequently been "winked at"

on Staten Island in matters pertaining to the poor, and this may be considered a notable inalong inside the shrubbery, and fired a shot at stance. After being on the warpath one night, him, which turned him to the right-about in a Billy was taken out of the fort and carried over to the alms-house. He was kept in a cell for a short time, and then the Superintendent of dam and left the barn, the majority of the | the Poor allowed him to go to work on the

The military authorities seemed to lose When near the bridge the party suddenly ran | sight of him from the day he left the fort, and fantry; stragglers, footsore and weary. I will from the alms-house. He never showed any do them the justice of saying I don't believe | disposition to leave on his own accord, and he They surrendered easily and their guns were premises to-day. No one at the alms-house destroyed before they had any idea of the num- has ever been able to learn his name or gain ber of our party. When they came to real- any information relative to his family or his ize that they had surrendered to a smaller force | early home. He calls himself "Billy Barlow." than themselves, their curses were loud and and is carried by that name on the records of

> Mentally he is far from being "balanced," and has to be humored in his eccentricities to avoid the bitter jars that might accompany his

Once, while in the harvestfield on the County farm, "Billy" made a violent attack upon the keeper with a mowing scythe, and to this day that gentleman is unable to tell how he ever managed to escape death. The polished blade whir-r-red above his head, and he expected instantly to feel his scalp being lifted off by it. It was only through the united efforts of all the men in the harvestfield that the eccentric fellow was conquered.

On another occasion the keeper, who was one of the finest athletes in the County, had a "runin" with the "boy in gray," and he told the writer that it was the toughest job he ever un-

"Billy" is a picture to behold. The peculiar expression on his face would indicate that he is waiting to go back to the bank of the Potomac and finish the quarrel with the Lientenant, which he commenced nearly 30 years ago. He wears the "regulation" alms-house suit, which, so far as style goes, will never become popular in dress circles. He has a mania for wearing old silk hate, and is seldom without two or three. He is a good worker, provided he can have his own way, his chief delight being to convey water to the horses and cows. It is believed at the alms-house that "Billy' will tell a story some day that will lead to his identity. It may be that he entered the seraddress, for there is no man living I would be vice a typical, ambitiouso Sutherner, and that his crushed hopes led to the wrecking of his mental powers. Possibly, he was long since "mourned as dead."-I. K. M., West New

> HE QUOTES BY THE BOOK. A Minnesota Comrade Makes a Decided Statement About the First Three-Years

> Over the signature of Will L. Welch an article appears in a late issue in which he claims that the State of Massachusetts furnished the first three-years volunteers. By a reference to the history of Minnesota troops in the civil war of 1861-'65, I find the following, which is all a matter of public record:

> Gov. Alexander Ramsey was in Washington when on Saturday night, April 13, the news of the surrender of Fort Sumter was received. Early the next morning he went to the War Department, finding Secretary Cameron with his hat on and papers in his hand, about to leave the office.

Ramsey told him his business was simply, as Governor of Minnesota, to tender 1,000 men to defend the Government. "Sit down," said the Secretary, "and write the tender you have made, as I am now on my

way to the President's Mansion." This was quickly done, and thus the earliest tender of troops came from Minnesota. It was accepted; and on the next day the President's call for troops was published, and on that day Gov. Ramsey telegraphed Lieut.-Gov. Ignatius Donnely, advising him of the offer and its acceptance, and requesting an immediate call

for volunteers. On April 16 Mr. Donnely, as Governor ad interim, issued his call for volunteers for one regiment of infantry of 10 companies to report were assembled at Fort Snelling, as directed by the Adjutant-General, and on that day and the following all were mustered into the United States service by Capt. Anderson D. Nelson, of the Regular Army, under the call of the President for 75,000 men to serve for three months

unless sooner discharged. On May 7th Gov. Ramsey received a telegram from the Secretary of War, suggesting the mustering-in for three years or during the war of all of the regiments willing to enlist for that term, and the mustering-out and filling the places of all unwilling to so enlist; and on May 10 Col. Gorman was directed to reorganize the regiment accordingly. All who consented to remain were again mustered by Capt. Anderson D. Nelson for three years, to date from their original enlistment. All others were mustered out, and their places filled by new enlistments. As the muster of the regiment April 29, 1861, it stood the senior three-years regiment in the service .- R. S. MOWRY, Co. A. 1st Minn., Olneyville, R. I.

The 28th Pa.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Will you please publish a sketch of the service of the 28th Pa., which was attached to the First Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Corps.-L. W. CALLAHAN, Co. I, 28th Pa., and Co. C, 40th N. Y., New Albany, Ind.

The 28th Pa. was organized at Philadelphia June 28, 1861, to serve three years, with John W. Geary as Colonel. Col. Geary was promoted to be a Brigadier-General April 25, 1862, and EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

CARROLL'S BRIGADE.

An Ohio Comrade Tells Again How They Succored the Eleventh Corps.

NOTICE in your issue of Nov. 24, 1892, that Lieut. Peck, of the 17th Conn., has something to say about Carroll's Brigade, what it did and what it didn't do, at Gettysburg; besides pitching into Serg't Owen, of the 14th Ind., also First Lieut, W. H. Thurston, of Ricketts's Battery (F), 1st Pa. L. A. We will see what official documents say regarding the matter, which were published in THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE at the time.

In the Atlantic Monthly for July, 1876, Gen. Howard tried to convey the false impression that he did not ask for any aid, and Carroll's Brigade was sent to him without solicitation, and then only assisted in restoring his line. Gen. Howard has been from the first unwilling to admig that there was any break in his line on the evening of July 2, or that his infantry failed to support his batteries (whether the 17th Conu. if among them or not I can't say); but the next few days, to give Gen. Carroll, then Colonel commanding, and his brigade, the credit of saving his line.

The fact is, three regiments of Carroll's Brigade -4th Ohio, 14th Ind., and 7th W. Va .recaptured two of his batteries, re-established his line, and helped to hold same that night and alliof the following day; because some of his (Howard's) infantry had fallen back to find better position, and he was unable to bring them to the front until the evening of July 3, when the battle was over. You can find in the Army and Navy Journal of

March 12, 1864, communications from our Adjutant, and also Gen. Gibbon. In the Washington Daily Chronicle of April 5, 1864, Gen. Howard acknowledged that he had slighted Col. Carroll and his brigade. Now, if the 4th Ohio drops down in the grass

The facts of the case are these: The Eleventh Corps broke, and our old brigade got there in time to save our lines and their scalps, as they always did. They were never known to flinch,

and when there was any fighting going on they wanted to be in it. Capt, J. F. Huntington, who commanded brigade of artillery at Gettysburg, says: "I commanded a brigade of artillery which was posted on Cemetery Hill, and have a personal knowledge of what was done by Col. Carroll and his brigade." He further says that "Col. Carroll called to me as soon as he arrived on the hill, having, as he said, no precise orders, and asked me where the enemy were; and the prompt and gallant action of Col. Carroll saved the hill that Thursday evening. The enemy were in one of the batteries of my command,-Ricketts's (F and G) Pa. Art., -and that portion of the Eleventh Corps which should have supported it were too busy redeeming themselves to attend to that duty."

Now, if the 17th Conn. were in that portion of the Eleventh Corps, they must have been too busy to know much about what was going on, and it looks like thin talk to say Carroll's Brigade or the 4th Ohio was lying back in the grass, for it would not have been healthy to have done so. According to Lieut. Peck's of the 4th Ohio and 14th Ind, had better be rethey lay in the grass. But if what he says is right, history and the records are wrong.

I think it is about time that comrades should cease trying to make out that no one did anything but themselves, and any soldier that served three years or during the war did enough for his country, and it makes no difference to what part of the army he belonged. I have been watching THE NATIONAL TRIB-UNE to see if any of my regiment would answer some of these fellows, but I suppose they are all too busy trying to make a living. They were kept busy in the service all the time and had no time to write. THE NATIONAL TRIB-UNE is the best medium and friend of the soldier published in the world,-WM, T. DART, Co. C, 4th Ohio, McKeesport, Pa.

FORT WAGNER AGAIN.

A Comrade Says there were Men from Several Regiments in the Fort.

C. MILLER, 76th Pa. takes Lieut, Kost to task for saying he was in Fort Wagner on the night of the 18th of July, 1863. I did not think that any one doubted that fact. I don't understand Lieut, Kost as stating that the 6th Conn. took the fort alone, or that the 99 men were all of the 6th Conn., nor do I understand him to say that they took all of the fort; but the seaface bastion or southeast bastion we certainly did take, and held it until after midnight. But I think Lieut. Kost is mistaken in the number of prisoners.

A. J. Palmer, late Presiding Elder of New York district, says there were 140, of whom 28 of a high ridge. I don't remember any ridge | defense at this late day. until we reached the fort. He also says he was under fire less than 10 minutes. If that is so he never got near the fort, as the distance was 1,350 yards from the place where we started. We formed line that night in column by company; the 6th Conn. was in advance, 48th N. Y. next, the 3d N. H., 76th Pa., and 9th Me. followed. The 54th Mass, had already gone forward and had been repulsed before we

Just before the order was given to advance Gen. Strong rode down the line, and I remember his saying as he rode by our regiment: "48th, I want you to sleep in Fort Wagner tonight!" Shortly after his voice rang out clear, Column, forward; double quick, march!" and forward on the full run we rushed. We struck the fort at the southeast bastion, it being

defended by the 31st N. C. Beauregard claims that they disgracefully abandoned their bastion. Gen. Taliaferro says that the southeast bastion was weakly defended, and to it a considerable body of the enemy made their way.

Now, I ask, would be have said that if we had not taken the southeast bastion? Lieut. Col. Green, of the 48th N. Y., was killed inside of the fort in the angle by the big gun; Capt. Paxson was wounded inside of the fort, and a number of other officers. The 48th lost that night 14 officers killed and wounded out of 15

The rebel Gen. Jones says that a few of the bravest of different regiments, namely, 48th N. Y. and 6th Conn., continued to press forward, bearing their colors, and striving to reach the ditch and mount the parpet, and we did do

Does not Lient. Kost remember the volley fired into us through mistake by the 100th N. Y. as we stood on the parapet of Wagner? ravine, and advised us to keep a close watch on Paul. The enrollment went on rapidly, and A number belonging to other regiments and certain that we could not hold what we had taken at such a loss of life. Capt. Coon, of Co. E, was the man that told me to leave. Some did not leave, but held that bastion until after midnight, when they surrendered.

A good many were killed trying to get back. S. C. Miller must not think because he did not get into the fort that no one else did, for there are a number of the 48th left who were in the fort; among others, A. J. Palmer, D. D., Pastor of St. Paul's Church, New York City.

If S. C. Miller wishes more proof I will give it to him in the shape of an article from the pen of Gen. Taliaferro. He says: "The party which had gained access by the salient next the sea could not escape, but they would not surrender, and, in despair, kept up a constant fire on the main body of the fort. "Capt. Rion, of the Charleston battalion, was

ordered to dislodge them, and the gallant Irishman, at the head of his company, dashed at the reckless and insane men, who seemed to insist upon immolation. The tables were now singularly turned. The assailants had become the assailed, and they held a fort within a fort, and were protected by the traverses and gun-chambers behind which they fought.

"Rion rushed at them, but fell, shot outright, with several of his men, and the rest recoiled. Col. Harrison's regiment, the 32d Ga., were ordered to move along on the traverses and bomblast surrendered." Mr. Charles Conley, in referring to the furi-

ous charge of the 6th Conn. and 46th N. Y., John Flynn succeeded him. The regiment was said: "In spite of the most deadly fire, they crossed the ditch, bounded up on the parapet, drove the 31st N. C. with the bayonet, and entered the southeast salient of the fort.' I do not claim that they were the only regiments that entered the fort, for there were men inside the fort from nearly all of the regi-

ments engaged. If S. C. Miller needs more proof it can be furnished .- W. REVILL, Co. K, 45th N. Y., Cronomer's Valley, N. Y.

PICKET SHOTS.

From Alert Comrades All Along the

Line.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE receives each week hundreds of communications for publication in the Fighting Them Over and the Picket Shot columns. It is, of course, the desire of the Editor that all worthy ones should appear in print. He slights no one intentionally, but great care must be exercised in the selection and the editing of these manuscripts. It is obvious that the space which can be devoted to this class of matter is so limited that the Editor must confine himself to the publication of those which are best suited and most widely interesting to the comrades. Comrades are requested to write as often as they choose, but legibly, briefly and to the point, on one side of the paper, and to place each subject on a separate sheet. The briefer a communication is the sooner space can be found for it. Copies of important Gen. II ward failed, in his report made within articles should be kept, in case of accidental loss.]

The 8th Ohio at Gettysburg. TILLIAM JOHNSON, Co. B, 8th Ohio, Ellis, Kan., writes that in our issue of Jan. 19 Comrade Ames says that at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, the 8th Ohio was guarding a wagon-train while the balance of the brigade was doing all the fighting. "The truth is," says Comrade Johnson, "that we left Uniontown about daylight, and arrived at Gettysburg about 10 or 11 o'clock. On the way we met the body of Gen. Reynolds being brought to the rear. We were put out to the front as sharpshooters, and held the ground under command of Lieut.-Col. Sawyer that day and the next morning until after Pickett's charge. The writer does not see why Comrade Johnson should slur his regiment. If he did not in the rear of Lieut, Peck's 17th Conn., why did Gen. Howard make the acknowledgments | know what he was writing, he should not have

The 14th Ohio Battery. W. E. Forbes, Geneva, O., writes: "After leaving Resaca, Ga., the 14th Ohio battery was almost constantly engaged with the enemy's rear-guard. Near Dallas, Ga., the following incident occurred, but the exact locality, the direction in which we were moving, and what occasioned this manuever has passed from my memory. Shortly after passing a mill-dam that had been cut and flooded the road and adjoining fields not long previously, we were suddenly ordered into a brushfield overlooking the banks of the small stream. We went in battery concealing our guns with brush, horses were removed, and we were ordered to lie down and maintain strict silence. We soon heard tramping of troops, and in a short while directly in front of us only a few vards distant was a regiment of Johnnies coming directly toward us. "Steady on the right! Close up, men!" etc., we could plainly hear. On they came as if they were going to walk right over us. It seemed to me that they could not help seeing us, when all at once they moved by their right flank, and as they disappeared away to our left, my bair, which had been perpendicularly disposed, slowly resumed its normal position. We soon limbered up and proceeded on our way. It is my impression that the above incident occurred the next day (May 27), moved from Cemetery Hill and put where after the fight in front of Dallas, in which the rebs were handsomely repulsed, and during which our battery fired 113 rounds and had only one man wounded; while the official

report places the fight one day after. Let Gen. Custer Rest.

J. R. Martin, Co. E. 1st Iowa Cav., New Hartford, lowa, writes: "There was no cavalry regiment in the West who served as long or did more ardnons and dangerous service than the 1st Iowa. We fought Price and Marmaduke all through and out of Missouri, bunted down and broke up the Anderson guerrillas, scouted and fought all over Arkansas, and after the Red River campaign were sent up the river to Memphis, where we soon met and whipped Forrest's men; and, finally, when we should have been sent home, instead, in May, 1865, were sent down the river to Baton Rouge, La., where we came under Custer's command. There is no doubt but what complaints were made to Gen. Custer about us. Comrades of the 1st will remember that even Gen. Davidson had no use for us at first, till a squad of our boys dashed in and drew off by hand four small guns he had given to his pet regiment, the 13th Ill. After that we found favor with him, and the liking was mutual, as was shown when the privates of our regiment presented him with a sword costing over a thousand dollars. While it is true that we suffered some | slipped under the canvas and spiked the guns. harsh treatment at the hands of Gen. Custer, yet we know that he was a brave officer, and hel we have been with him at an earlier date him. would soon have commanded his respect and admiration. Now that he is dead, dying the death of a soldier upon the field of battle, and by the hands of savages, let us drop the mantle of charity over his mistakes, for who does not make some, and only remember that he was a brave and dashing comrade. The reputation belonged to the 48th N. Y. S. C. Miller speaks of the 1st Iowa Cav. is too secure to call for any

Peach Tree Creek.

F. H. Knight, 2727 Shenandoah street, St. Louis, Mo., says that he was not in the grand stampede at Peach Tree Creek. It now looks as though others went to the rear, and evidently "stood not in the order of their going"(?), if Comrade Henry C. King, of the 100th Ill., knows as much about the battle as he claims, which the writer has reasons to seriously doubt. In explanation of his skepticism he says that if there were any of Newton's Division to the left of the writer's regiment they certainly were gray, and had every appearance and action of "Johnnies," for they shot right at us. He belonged to the 125th Ohio, Third Brigade, Second Divison, Fourth Corps. He is not clear as to the time of day he crossed the creek going south, but we crossed, and marched nearly to the top of the ridge and stacked our arms in a road. They were immediately ordered to fall in. As they fell in and took arms a volley of musketry was beard in our immediate front, the balls of which passed over our heads. The woods into which we marched by the left flank were swarming with men wearing gray clothes. They were passing our left and going towards the creek, however. They were immediately marched down the road towards the creek, where, without any formalities, they took position in rear of a fence to the left (east) of the road and fired at will. A section of a battery soon took position on our left, between us and the creek, and a few discharges of capister sent the Johnnies

It was the 9th Md.

D. M. Goodacre, U. S. vessels Mount Vernon. Allegheny, and Mystic, Washington, D. C., having noticed the article of Comrade Jerome Bell, 1st N. Y. (Lincoln) Cav., of City Island, N. Y., in a recent issue, says: "It was the 9th on Monday, the 29th of April, 10 companies myself were ordered to leave when it became Md., Col. B. Simpson, that was captured at Charlestown, W. Va., by Imboden's cavalry. After being stripped of shoes and caps the prisoners were marched to Richmond and placed on Belle Isle, Oct. 13, 1863. The writer had a brother in the same company to which Ben Swerer belonged, who saved the regiment's flag by wrapping it about his body. I went down to Annapolis to see the boys, all of whom I knew from childhood, after they were exchanged March 13, 1864. I found Ben Swerer and my brother William in the same bunk, but would never have recognized either of them if it had not been for the tags around their necks. Swerer showed me the old flag he had carried with him to Belle Isle. Before his capture in 1863 Swerer would weigh about 170 pounds. When I weighed him at Annapolis in March, 1864, he weighed 821 pounds and my brother weighed 64 pounds. Swerer was alive last November, when I met him in Baltimore, and he was the same old original Ben Swerer." The 100-Days Men.

M. H. Myrick, Co. B. 16th Ill., and Co. I. 137th Ill., Benedict, Neb., writes: "The 100dayers did do something to merit the name of soldiers. A large majority of them were young boys 18 and under, quite a good many old men, and a good many who had been in three-years regiments and discharged for disability, and when the call for 100 days came had recovered proofs, and to plunge their fire over the strong- enough to stand it for that much longer. I hold. Still, for a time, they held out, but at | was one of those, with several others, in my company, I having served in the 16th Ill, under the first call. Some comrades seem to think that I am mistaken as to the number killed, wounded, and captured; also, the length of ime that the fight lasted in Forrest's raid on Memphis. If I had depended on my memory alone I might be mistaken, but I kept a diary all the time, and I also have the reports of the battle, with lesses on both sides, printed in the Memphis papers in my possession now. So that between the three I think I am nearly right. The rebels struck the 137th Ill. from

knew the rebels were coming. As to the number killed, wounded, and missing our regiment alone lost seven of the 15 killed, 41 wounded, and 73 prisoners. As there were four 100-days regiments, parts of five other infantry regiments, and parts of six cavalry regiments, it would look as though the 137th Ill. had the most of it, which was on account of the location. Some of our tents had as high as 165 bulletholes in them."

Information Asked and Given. J. L. Newton, San Antonio, Tex., wants the song which begins with the words,

Way down at Fort Monroe the rebels struck a blow Which caused a great commotion through the land,

He thanks the comrades beforehand who may send it to him. Mrs. L. C. Butler, Mount Erie, Ill., thanks the persons who sent her the song she asked for, as she has received too many letters to answer by mail.

S. P. Robillard, Co. K, 10th N. Y. H. A., Monte Vista, Colo., says that in the list of Soldiers' Homes recently given, the Home at Monte Vista was not mentioned. John W. Shaw, Fort Myer, Va., writes that during the late National Encampment he met

a great number of Army Nurses, who each promised him her photo and brief account of her services. Many of them have seat these to him, but he wishes the rest would do so before the next National Encampment. The Last Soldier at Chickamanga.

G. H. Blakeslee, Lomax, Neb., writes: "In ooking over the official records, we find that Van Deveer's Brigade, of Brannan's Division, Fourteenth Corps, was the last brigade to leave the battlefield, the time given being 7:30 p. m. Looking further, we find that the last regiment of that organization to leave the field is accredited to the 9th Ohio. Just previous to the 9th leaving, volunteers from that regiment were called for, one man from each company, to remain in place as a line of pickets to give warning if there was any advance of the enemy. These men were ordered to remain on post for one hour, unless the enemy advanced. If no advance was made they were to fall back and come together. A low whistle was to be the signal for concentrating. The hour had elapsed when the Sergeant gave the signal, and in a few moments all met excepting one man, who had not heard the signal. With a spirit of true comradeship they held on and would not desert their comrade. At last he appeared, and this little band of the 9th Ohio left the field a little past 9 p. m. for their regiment, which they found at the Rossville Gap about 2 o'clock a. m., Sept. 21. The soldier's name who was last to leave the front line that night is Comrade Ferd Zimmerer, now of

Lexington, Neb. What He Knows About It. E. J. Hendricks, Co. D. 67th N. Y., Forman, N. D., saw in an issue of Feb. 2 that Serg't Edmund English, 2d N. Y., was allowed a medal for his brave act, on May 6, at the Wilderness, by rallying a thousand men, thereby checking the rebels until Gen. Shaler could form a line. The writer has no word to say against Comrade English, but wishes to tell what he experienced. He was carrying a Springfield rifle in Co. D. 67th N. Y., at that time. The rebels got on the flank and rear and mixed them all up so that Shaler with rebels holding his horse by the head and all around him. "When I saw him he was about 20 steps from me. It is not true that he reformed his lines, and then, in going to the rear, came onto an officer rallying fragments of regiments, for I and a comrade of my company, William Formire, fell into line with Gen. Shaler and staid with him until morning. We formed a line across the road, and barricaded it with old logs, and kept up a brisk fire with the Johnnies all night."

A "Nervy" Trick, Edwin Crockett, Co. H. 65th N. Y., Conr D'Alene, Idaho, says that a comrade friend of his, H. L. Bancroft, tells of a "nervy" thing that was done by a young prisoner of war whom he knew. In March, 1865, the rebels were moving a lot of prisoners from Cahaba to Vicksburg, through Demopolis, for exchange. Some 500 were placed on a steamer, on which were two heavy gons for the fortifications at Mobile. One of the prisoners conceived the idea of spiking these guns, and managed to get hold of two rat-tail files and a hammer. The guns were covered by a heavy canvas, and a sentinel with a loaded rifle stood close by, who had orders to shoot anyone interfering with them. The man got a number of his comrades to take the attention of the sentinel by offering him some most tempting trades, at the same time making all the noise they could, while he He ran a desperate risk, for if the sentinel had discovered him of course he would have shot

The Twelfth Corps was a Daisy. Thomas W. Baird, Co. K, 5th Conn., 5125 Wentworth avenue, Chicago, Ill., says: "In your issue of March 23 is an able article from the pen of the Historian of the Eleventh Corps, telling us something about Chancellorsville we never heard of before. In trying to save the reputation of said corps he has lots of mud to throw at Gen. Williams's "Star Brigade," composed of the 28th N. Y., 46th Pa. and 5th Conn. He is terribly sore on the camp-followers of the 28th N. Y., and has a word about the 46th Pa. Pap Williams's old brigade ask no favors from the learned Historian. So long as he confines his remarks to the Eleventh Corns we shan't kick. But when he tries to draw the 'Star Brigade" into this miserable controversy he is only making bad worse. The old Twelfth Corps was a daisy, and the First Bri-

gade had no superior. Not Entirely Correct. Wm. A. North, Co. E. 58th Pa., Watertown, S. D., says Comrade Graves is not entirely correct in his account of the fight between the Merrimac and the Monitor. The forces canturing Norfolk and Portsmouth, in which movement the writer's regiment took part, landed at Ocean View from 10 a. m. to 2:30 p. m., May 10, and were inside the Norfolk intrenchments between 5 and 6 p. m. It was that night that the Merrimac was run aground and set on fire.

Sheridan's Men at Mission Ridge. George L. Peeler, Crystal Lake, Ill., says that in the issue of March 9, T. J. Cannon, writing of Mission Ridge, declares that at one time Sheridan's command was on the point of retreating. He does not think this is a fair statement, as there was no time that day that even a company in that division faltered. The writer was there, and they mounted the Ridge directly in front of Bragg's Headquarters.

A Mistake Corrected. Bridget Welch, Box 368, Putuam, Conn., says that in publishing the obituary of her husband, who served in Co. B, 3d R. I. Cav., we made a mistake. We published his name as James, whereas it should be Thomas Welch.

The Trial of the Chicago Anarchists. Joseph E. Gary, the presiding Judge at the trial of the Chicago anarchists, thus sums up his article on this subject in the Century for April: "For nearly seven years the clamor, uncontradicted, has gone round the world that the anarchists were heroes and martyrs, victims of prejudice and fear. Not a dozen persons alive were prepared by familiarity with the details of their crime and trial, and present knowledge of the materials from which those details could be shown, to present a succinct account of them to the public. It so happened that my position was such that from me that account would probably attract as much attention as it would from any other source. Rightminded, thoughtful people, who recognize the necessity to civilization of the existence and enforcement of laws for the protection of human life, and who yet may have had misgivings as to the fate of the anarchists, will, I trust, read what I have written, and dismiss these misgivings, convinced that in law and in morals the anarchists were rightly punished, not for

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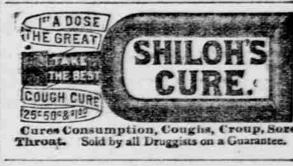
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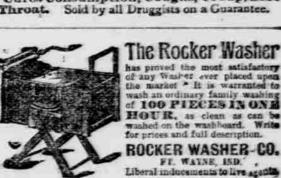
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